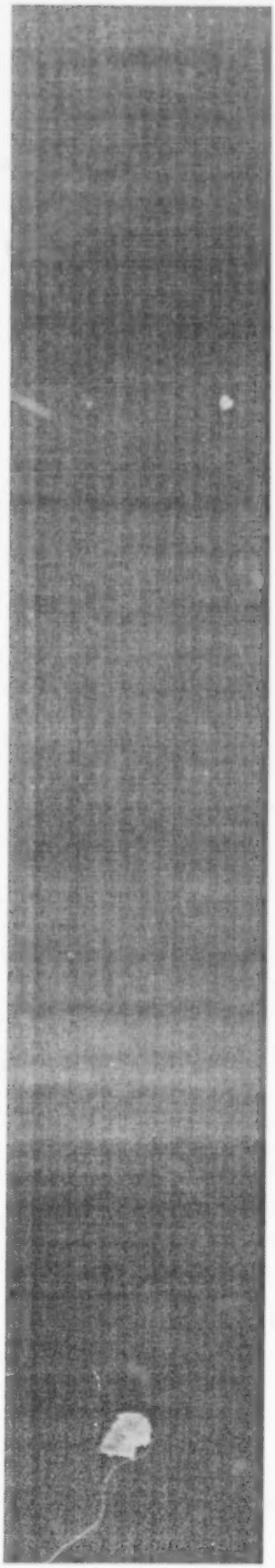

Enhanced Urban Aboriginal Programming in Western Canada

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with the assistance of

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This report is the second instalment of the Canada West Foundation's two-year *Urban Aboriginal People Research Initiative*, being conducted under the auspices of the larger three-year *Western Cities Project*. The Initiative will identify key policy areas, explore policy options and alternatives, highlight best practice models, and promote dialogue about urban Aboriginal issues. In so doing, the Canada West Foundation will increase public awareness of those issues and encourage constructive public policy debate.

To meet these objectives, the *Urban Aboriginal People Research Initiative* will include three components, each to be explored through a public policy lens.

Urban Aboriginal People in Western Canada: Realities and Policies

- Comparison of urban Aboriginal people with non-Aboriginal urban dwellers.
- Overview of current federal, provincial and municipal policies for urban Aboriginal people.

Enhanced Urban Aboriginal Programming in Western Canada

- Overview of government and non-profit sector programs for Aboriginal people in six major western Canadian cities.
- Mapping of roles of various levels of government and non-profit sector.

Best Practices and Remaining Challenges

- Identification of innovative practices, ideas and programs for urban Aboriginal people.
- Discussion of emerging issues.

The final report, including policy and research recommendations, will be released in December 2002.

Canada West Foundation Policy Analyst Calvin Hanselmann prepared this report with the research assistance of Canada West Foundation Interns Carolyn Nyhof and Julie McGuire.

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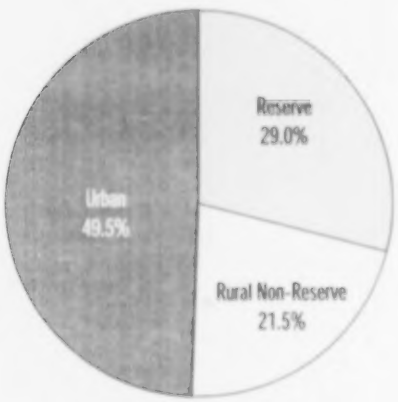
INTRODUCTION

Almost as many Aboriginal people live in urban areas of Canada as do not *(Figure 1)*, and in every city in Canada, Aboriginal people are a visible presence. This is particularly true in western Canada, where Aboriginal people comprise upwards of 8% of the population in major cities *(Figure 2)*. Indeed, more Aboriginal people live in Winnipeg than in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories combined.

FIGURE 1:
Geographic Distribution of Canada's Aboriginal Identity Population (1996 Census)



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census.

Many urban Aboriginal people face particularly acute challenges in several facets of city life (Hanselmann 2001). Compared to the non-Aboriginal population, the Aboriginal populations of six major western Canadian cities (Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver, and Winnipeg) tend to have lower educational levels, lower labour force participation rates, higher unemployment rates, and lower income levels. Urban Aboriginal people are more likely to be in lone parent families, have poorer health status, and have higher rates of homelessness and greater housing need. In addition, Aboriginal populations are over-represented in the criminal justice system – both as victims and as offenders – and more likely to experience domestic violence.

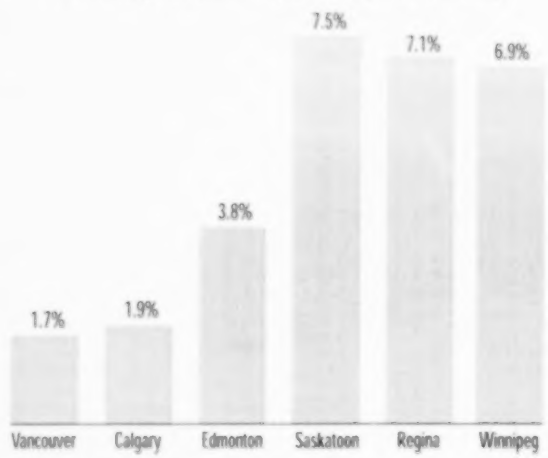
These gaps in socio-economic conditions pose formidable challenges both for urban Aboriginal people and for governments at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels in Canada – particularly in the western cities where the Aboriginal populations are comparatively large. Exacerbating the situation until recently is the fact that "governments certainly appear to have given [urban Aboriginal people] little thought in policy and program decisions" (RCAP 1996b, 116). However, policy-makers are beginning to turn their attention to urban Aboriginal people. Hence, one goal of Canada West's Urban Aboriginal People Research Initiative is to provide information to decision-makers and the attentive public in their attempts to respond to the socio-economic gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal residents of western Canada's major cities.

At least three strategies exist for governments in responding to the socio-economic disparities:

- *Do nothing:* Governments would not respond in any fashion through policies or programs.
- *General application policies and programs:* Policies and programs to address issues for the general population would be used to address urban Aboriginal issues.
- *Enhanced policies and programs:* Governments would design policies and programs for urban Aboriginal people that go beyond those applicable to the general population.

In short, the range of strategies is a function of the degree to which governments choose to directly address socio-economic disparities through policies and programs.

FIGURE 2:
Aboriginal Identity Population as a Percentage of Urban Population (1996 Census)



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census.

Defining Urban Aboriginal Programs and Services

Governments may choose from among at least three strategies in responding to the socio-economic conditions of urban Aboriginal people: no response (do nothing), general application policies and programs, and enhanced policies and programs. For the purposes of this study, general application programs and enhanced programs are defined as follows.

General Application Programs

Programs and services of general application include those that provide services to urban Aboriginal people as members of the general population. Unlike enhanced programs, the mandates of general application programs do not identify any designated sub-population. It must be remembered, however, that urban Aboriginal people benefit from these programs. In fact, utilization rates are sometimes higher for urban Aboriginal people than for the general population; for example, per capita physician services among urban Aboriginal people can be double the rate for the general population (Regina Health District 2000, 57). An example of a general application program is the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan, "a program of last resort for families and individuals who, for various reasons, including disability, illness, low income or unemployment, cannot meet basic living costs.... Any person in financial need may apply for social assistance" (Saskatchewan 2001).

Enhanced Programs

Enhanced programs are those that provide designated populations with programmatic consideration at a level beyond that available to the general population. Therefore, enhanced programs for urban Aboriginal people include programs that incorporate urban Aboriginal people within larger designated populations – e.g., a program for Aboriginal people where the program criteria do not exclude or preclude *urban* Aboriginal people from eligibility – as well as programs for which urban Aboriginal people *are* the designated population. The latter subset of enhanced programs are referred to as *urban Aboriginal-specific* programs and include those programs where available documentation states that the program is:

(a) Designed and/or intended to serve urban Aboriginal people as the *specific* designated population. For example, the Urban Circle Training Centre, jointly funded by the federal and Manitoba governments, serves "Aboriginal students living in Winnipeg" (Morrisseau 2001, 7); or,

(b) Designed for Aboriginal people, but with *explicit* content related to urban areas. For example, the federal government's Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy includes an Urban Component that is focused on "local service delivery initiatives geared at providing access to programs and services for Aboriginal people living in urban areas or off-reserve" (Canada 2001, 1); or,

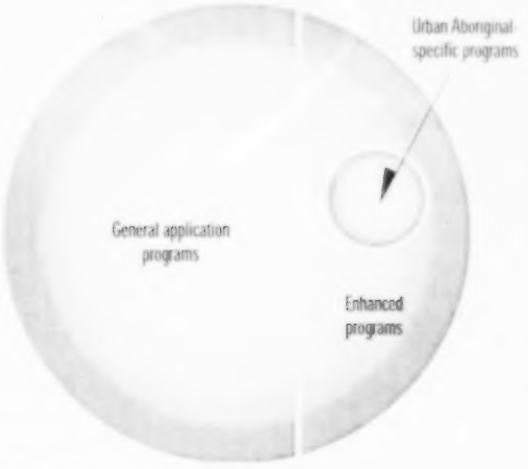
(c) Designed for urban areas, but with *explicit* content related to Aboriginal people. For example, the City of Vancouver's Community Services Grants Program provides funding "to help pay for social services that are specifically directed to or for Vancouver residents who are experiencing social, physical and/or economic disadvantages and/or who face discrimination.... [F]urther preference is given to services that respond best to the specific needs and goals identified for... [among others,] first nations people" (Vancouver 2001).

The definition of urban Aboriginal-specific programming follows the one used by Canada West to determine urban Aboriginal-specific policies (Hanselmann 2001, 11).

Evidence of enhanced programming includes – but is not limited to – a designated clientele, targeted funding (with or without modification or tailoring), delivery by an Aboriginal organization, or culturally sensitive program design or delivery.

When a government uses a combination of these program types, the programming universe for urban Aboriginal people resembles *Figure 3*, in which general application programs occupy a large part of the universe, enhanced programs represent a smaller portion, and urban Aboriginal-specific programs are a sub-set of enhanced programming.

FIGURE 3:
Program Universe for Urban Aboriginal People



SOURCE: Devised by Canada West Foundation

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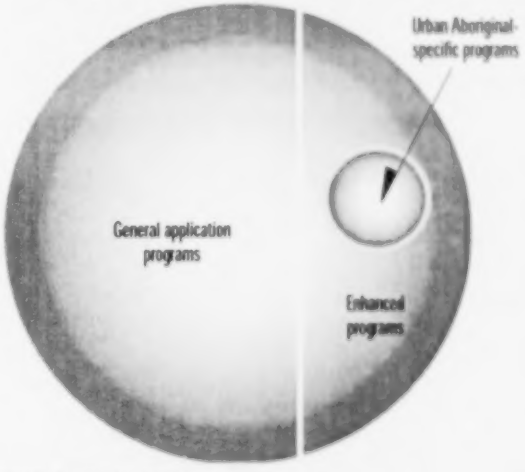

SOURCE: Derived by Canada West Foundation

The first report of the Urban Aboriginal People Research Initiative, *Urban Aboriginal People in Western Canada: Realities and Policies*, found that governments in western Canada are, to some extent, responding to the socio-economic gaps with urban Aboriginal-specific policies (Hanselmann 2001). However, government action is not limited to creating policy; indeed, a government's approach to an issue can be seen both in public policies and in program activity. While programs often implement policy directives, they may also be (and often are) created in the absence of policy. In short, the existence of a program does not *necessarily* indicate that a policy exists; at the same time, policies may exist that are not "fleshed out" by program activity.

Therefore, in the light of the urban Aboriginal-specific *policies* that governments have in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver, and Winnipeg, it is important to determine whether or not governments also have urban Aboriginal-specific *programs*. As a logical second step in the Urban Aboriginal People Research Initiative, this report explores the extent to which governments are using a strategy of enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people. To complement the findings with respect to government programming, the report also identifies the role of non-government organizations in delivering enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people.

Urban Aboriginal People and Programs of General Application

This report focuses on the enhanced programming landscape for urban Aboriginal people; nonetheless, it is important to note that *urban Aboriginal people benefit from programs of general application*. In many jurisdictions, service provision is almost exclusively through programs of general application that, by definition, are intended to address the needs of urban Aboriginal people as members of the larger society. Indeed, urban Aboriginal people often utilize programs in such fields as health care, social services, education, and justice at higher rates than the general population. Therefore, readers are cautioned that the exclusion of programs of general application from this report does not imply that such programs do not exist in the fields reviewed. Programs of general application are an integral part of any comprehensive urban Aboriginal strategy.

This report addresses two key questions:

- What enhanced programs and services are in place for urban Aboriginal people in the six large western Canadian cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver, and Winnipeg?

- With respect to urban Aboriginal people, to what extent does the presence of differentiated government policy determine the presence of enhanced government programs?

Addressing these questions will help fill a significant knowledge gap in western Canadian public policy and provide an empirical basis for ongoing policy-making and policy debates.

METHODOLOGY

Enhanced Urban Aboriginal Programming in Western Canada is based on an investigation of programs and services across 20 program fields in six major western Canadian cities (Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver, and Winnipeg). Seventeen of these fields replicate those reviewed in *Urban Aboriginal People in Western Canada: Realities and Policies* (Hanselmann 2001), while the remaining three – family, youth, and corrections – were examined in part because of their importance to urban Aboriginal people. The research does not capture *all* programs and services available to urban Aboriginal people; rather, it determines the extent to which *enhanced* programming exists.

The research phase took place between July and December 2001, and included two main components. The first element sought to identify programs and services for urban Aboriginal people provided and/or funded by federal, provincial, and municipal governments in the six cities. Publicly available information was supplemented through specific requests to each government. The information from these efforts was compiled and analysed, and the findings submitted to each government for verification.

The second component of the research attempted to determine programs and services for urban Aboriginal people offered by Aboriginal governments, and by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal non-governmental organizations. First Nations and Metis

government offices, Aboriginal Friendship Centres, and leading non-profit agencies in each city were contacted for information on programs and services for urban Aboriginal people. These efforts were supplemented by information provided through published program and service directories, non-Aboriginal governments, and Internet research.

For the purpose of categorizing programs as either general application or enhanced (and, within the category of enhanced, to identify programs that are urban Aboriginal-specific), the analytical component of the study involved reviewing available information on mandates, design, intentions, parameters, delivery, intended clients, and funding for each program and service located or referenced during the research phase.

The research parameters precluded consideration of some programs and services available to urban Aboriginal people. First, programs of general application, once identified, were not further investigated because such research would catalogue almost everything undertaken by the federal, provincial, and municipal governments – a task well beyond the scope of this study. As noted, this study seeks to determine the extent to which governments are using a strategy of *enhanced* programming for urban Aboriginal people.

Second, the public sector defined for Canada West's Urban Aboriginal People Research Initiative is limited to federal, provincial, and municipal governments. Other public institutions (e.g., health regions, school boards, Crown corporations, universities, colleges, and other post-secondary educational institutions) are outside the scope of this review. As a result, the programming activities of these institutions are not included unless there is direct involvement by a federal, provincial, or municipal government, in which case the program is identified with the specific government.

Third, the research focused on programs that were operational during the research period of July through December 2001. Programs that had been proposed but not yet implemented during this time frame are not included. Readers are further cautioned that, as programming for urban Aboriginal people is constantly changing, some programs identified in the research may have been altered or discontinued by the time of publication.

ENHANCED URBAN ABORIGINAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN SIX MAJOR WESTERN CANADIAN CITIES

The federal government, provincial governments, municipal governments, Aboriginal governments, and non-government organizations – as well as the private sector and other public sector entities – fund and/or deliver programs and services for urban Aboriginal people. *Figure 4* reflects the enhanced federal, provincial, and municipal government programming landscape for urban Aboriginal people in 20 fields, with fields in which the sub-category of urban Aboriginal-specific programs exist also being identified. (For a listing of the programs, see Appendix 1.)

The Challenge of Mapping Urban Aboriginal Programming

The results of this research are important to decision-makers and anyone interested in program design, delivery, and evaluation for the simple but often overlooked fact that without mapping the current program landscape, it is impossible to identify gaps, duplications, and points of congruence. A better understanding of the program landscape will allow for more informed decision-making and public debate. However, the research confronted formidable challenges, one of the most difficult being the fact that many governments do not catalogue or inventory the numerous programs and services provided to specific population sub-groups, such as urban Aboriginal people.

This constitutes a dilemma with respect to programming for urban Aboriginal people. On the one hand, many commentators (such as RCAP) argue that urban Aboriginal people are falling through the cracks as insufficient attention is directed towards their needs. On the other hand, a massive maze of programs exists, some of which no doubt apply to urban Aboriginal people – and some of which may, in fact, directly address the challenges faced by this population. A challenge for all involved in program design, delivery, and evaluation, therefore, is truly coming to grips with the urban Aboriginal programming landscape. This report is directed at mapping that uncertain landscape.

FIGURE 4:
Enhanced Program Landscape for Urban Aboriginal People (Public Sector)

E Enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people S Urban Aboriginal-specific program X Outside of jurisdiction

		PROVINCIAL				MUNICIPAL					
	FEDERAL	BC	AB	SK	MB	VANCOUVER	CALGARY	EDMONTON	SASKATOON	REGINA	WINNIPEG
EDUCATION	E	E	E S	E S	E S	E S X	X	X	X	E S X	X
TRAINING	E S		E S	E S	E S					E S	E S
EMPLOYMENT	E S		E	E S	E S		E S		E		E S
INCOME SUPPORT											
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	E	E			E S				E		
FAMILY VIOLENCE	E	E S		E S	E S						
CHILDCARE	E S				E S				E S	E S	
HEALTH	E S	E S	E S		E S	X	X	E S X	X	X	X
ADDICTIONS	E		E S	E S						E S	
SUICIDE											
HOMELESSNESS	E S		E S	E S	E			E S			
HOUSING	E S*	E S			E S						
JUSTICE	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S		
HUMAN RIGHTS			E S								
URBAN TRANSITION	E S	E S		E S	E S	E S		E S	E S		
CULTURAL SUPPORT	E S	E S	E S	E S				E S	E S		
OTHER	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
FAMILY			E S		E S			E S	E S	E S	
YOUTH	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S
CORRECTIONS	E S		E S	E S	E S	X	X	X	X	X	X

NOTE: The extent of the British Columbia government's program activity may be greater than Figure 4 indicates as a key resource on urban Aboriginal programs in Vancouver (Vancouver Aboriginal Council 2001) was not available in time to inform this project's research.

* HOUSING: No new funding or projects since 1996; honouring outstanding commitments only.

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		PROVINCIAL				MUNICIPAL					
	FEDERAL	BC	AB	SK	MB	VANCOUVER	CALGARY	EDMONTON	SASKATOON	REGINA	WINNIPEG
EDUCATION	E	E	E S	E S	E S	E S X	X	X	X	E S X	X
TRAINING	E S		E S	E S	E S					E S	E S
EMPLOYMENT	E S		E	E S	E S		E S		E		E S
INCOME SUPPORT											
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	E	E			E S				E		
FAMILY VIOLENCE	E	E S		E S	E S						
CHILDCARE	E S				E S				E S	E S	
HEALTH	E S	E S	E S		E S	X	X	E S X	X	X	X
ADDICTIONS	E		E S	E S						E S	
SUICIDE											
HOMELESSNESS	E S		E S	E S	E			E S			
HOUSING	E S*	E S			E S						
JUSTICE	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S		
HUMAN RIGHTS			E S								
URBAN TRANSITION	E S	E S		E S	E S	E S		E S	E S		
CULTURAL SUPPORT	E S	E S	E S	E S				E S	E S		
OTHER	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
FAMILY			E S		E S			E S	E S	E S	
YOUTH	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S
CORRECTIONS	E S		E S	E S	E S	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Readers should note that no distinction is made between funding and delivery in *Figure 4*; therefore, governments are identified as having a program regardless of whether they deliver the program themselves or if they fund delivery by another organization. Readers are also reminded that a blank cell in *Figure 4* need not imply the non-existence of programming activity in the field; rather, a blank cell indicates that no *enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people* was located by the research. Indeed, governments offer programs of general application in most of the fields in *Figure 4*.

1. Federal Government

Historically, the federal government has been hesitant to provide programs and services for Aboriginal people living off-reserve. However, as more and more Aboriginal people migrated to – or were born within – cities, the federal government responded (albeit tentatively) with some urban Aboriginal programming. Over time, the level of federal program activity has increased to the point where the federal government's guide to programs for urban Aboriginal people runs over 100 pages (Canada 1997).

The federal government has a number of enhanced programs and services for urban Aboriginal people in western Canada (see Appendix 1), with the research locating examples in 16 of the 20 fields in *Figure 4*. In 12 of these fields – training, employment, childcare, health, homelessness, housing, justice, urban transition, cultural support, other, youth, and corrections – programs were identified that are specific to urban Aboriginal people. (However, it should be noted that federal programming in housing was discontinued in 1996 and only pre-1996 commitments continue to receive funding.) No examples of enhanced federal government programming for urban Aboriginal people were found in the fields of income support, suicide, human rights, or family.

2. Provincial Governments

The western provinces have traditionally provided programming and services for off-reserve Aboriginal people through programs and services for the general population. However, recent initiatives in several provinces have designed programs to specifically address the challenges confronting urban Aboriginal people.

Provincial governments have implemented a range of enhanced programs for urban Aboriginal people in their major cities (see Appendix 1). *Figure 4* shows that all four provincial governments have urban Aboriginal programs in the areas of education and justice; in ten other fields, three of four governments offer programs. None of the four provincial governments provide enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people in income support or suicide. The extent of the British Columbia government's program activity may be greater than Figure 4 indicates as a key resource on urban Aboriginal programs in Vancouver (Vancouver Aboriginal Council 2001) was not available in time to inform this project's research.

Among the four provinces, the Manitoba government provides urban Aboriginal programming in the largest number of fields (15 of 20), with the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments each providing programs in over half the fields examined (13 and 12 fields, respectively), and the British Columbia government providing urban Aboriginal programs in eight fields. Again, it must be stressed that this inventory captures only programs that provide enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people and does not reflect provincial general population programs such as social services (also referred to as welfare or income support).

3. Municipal Governments

Historically, municipalities in western Canada have provided programs and services to urban Aboriginal people in the normal course of serving their residents. More recently, some municipalities have also started to establish and deliver programs for urban Aboriginal people (see Appendix 1). On a city-to-city basis, *Figure 4* shows mixed results.

- Vancouver has enhanced programming in five fields: education, justice, urban transition, other, and youth. All five have examples of urban Aboriginal-specific programs.

- Calgary has enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people in employment, justice, and other, with all three having programs that are specifically for urban Aboriginal people.

- Edmonton has enhanced programming in eight fields – health, homelessness, justice, urban transition, cultural support, other, family, and youth – all of which include urban Aboriginal-specific programs.

- Saskatoon has enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people in nine fields, seven of which – childcare, justice, urban transition, cultural support, other, family, and youth – include programs specifically for urban Aboriginal people.
- Regina has enhanced programming activity in seven fields – education, training, childcare, addictions, other, family, and youth – with all of the examples being specific to urban Aboriginal people.
- Winnipeg has enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people in four fields: training, employment, other, and youth. All four have examples of urban Aboriginal-specific programs.

Overall, the municipal landscape for urban Aboriginal programs is considerably less occupied than either the federal or provincial landscapes. The City of Saskatoon has enhanced programming in the most fields while Calgary has the least. Every City has programming that falls into the catchall field of other, five of six have programs for youth, and four have programming in justice. At the same time, the research did not find any enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people in income support, family violence, suicide, housing, or human rights. Only Saskatoon had enhanced programming in economic development, Regina was alone in programming in addictions, and enhanced programming for homelessness was found only in Edmonton. Although not always readily apparent, many of the programs and services provided and/or funded by municipal governments receive financial support from provincial governments.

4. Aboriginal and Non-profit Organizations

Many commentators, most notably the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, suggest that urban Aboriginal people are underserved by federal, provincial, and municipal governments, and that it therefore falls to Aboriginal and non-governmental organizations to provide programs and services for this population sub-group (RCAP 1996a, 554). *Figure 5* identifies the fields in which the research located enhanced programs for urban Aboriginal people provided by Aboriginal or non-profit orga' 'zations;

FIGURE 5:
Enhanced Program Landscape for Urban Aboriginal People (Aboriginal and Non-profit Organizations)

E Enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people

S Urban Aboriginal-specific program

	ABORIGINAL AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS					
	VANCOUVER	CALGARY	EDMONTON	SASKATOON	REGINA	WINNIPEG
EDUCATION	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
TRAINING			E S			E S
EMPLOYMENT	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
INCOME SUPPORT						
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		E S	E S			E S
FAMILY VIOLENCE	E S	E S		E S	E S	E S
CHILDCARE	E S	E S	E S	E S		E S
HEALTH	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
ADDICTIONS	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	
SUICIDE						
HOMELESSNESS				E S	E S	
HOUSING	E S	E S	E S		E S	E S
JUSTICE	E S	E S	E S	E S		E S
HUMAN RIGHTS						
URBAN TRANSITION	E S	E S	E S	E S		
CULTURAL SUPPORT	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
OTHER	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
FAMILY	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
YOUTH	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
CORRECTIONS	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S

NOTE: The extent of the British Columbia government's program activity may be greater than Figure 5 indicates as a key resource on urban Aboriginal programs in Vancouver (Vancouver Aboriginal Council 2001) was not available in time to inform this project's research.

- Saskatoon has enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people in nine fields, seven of which – childcare, justice, urban transition, cultural support, other, family, and youth – include programs specifically for urban Aboriginal people.
- Regina has enhanced programming activity in seven fields – education, training, childcare, addictions, other, family, and youth – with all of the examples being specific to urban Aboriginal people.
- Winnipeg has enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people in four fields: training, employment, other, and youth. All four have examples of urban Aboriginal-specific programs.

Overall, the municipal landscape for urban Aboriginal programs is considerably less occupied than either the federal or provincial landscapes. The City of Saskatoon has enhanced programming in the most fields while Calgary has the least. Every City has programming that falls into the catchall field of other, five of six have programs for youth, and four have programming in justice. At the same time, the research did not find any enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people in income support, family violence, suicide, housing, or human rights. Only Saskatoon had enhanced programming in economic development, Regina was alone in programming in addictions, and enhanced programming for homelessness was found only in Edmonton. Although not always readily apparent, many of the programs and services provided and/or funded by municipal governments receive financial support from provincial governments.

4. Aboriginal and Non-profit Organizations

Many commentators, most notably the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, suggest that urban Aboriginal people are underserved by federal, provincial, and municipal governments, and that it therefore falls to Aboriginal and non-governmental organizations to provide programs and services for this population sub-group (RCAP 1996a, 554). *Figure 5* identifies the fields in which the research located enhanced programs for urban Aboriginal people provided by Aboriginal or non-profit organizations.

FIGURE 5:
Enhanced Program Landscape for Urban Aboriginal People (Aboriginal and Non-profit Organizations)

E Enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people S Urban Aboriginal-specific program

	VANCOUVER	CALGARY	EDMONTON	SASKATOON	REGINA	WINNIPEG
EDUCATION	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
TRAINING			E S			E S
EMPLOYMENT	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
INCOME SUPPORT						
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		E S	E S			E S
FAMILY VIOLENCE	E S	E S		E S	E S	E S
CHILDCARE	E S	E S	E S	E S		E S
HEALTH	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
ADDICTIONS	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	
SUICIDE						
HOMELESSNESS				E S	E S	
HOUSING	E S	E S	E S		E S	E S
JUSTICE	E S	E S	E S	E S		E S
HUMAN RIGHTS						
URBAN TRANSITION	E S	E S	E S	E S		
CULTURAL SUPPORT	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
OTHER	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
FAMILY	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
YOUTH	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
CORRECTIONS	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S

NOTE: The extent of the British Columbia government's program activity may be greater than Figure 5 indicates as a key source of urban Aboriginal programs in Vancouver (Vancouver Aboriginal Council 2001) was not available in time to inform this project's research.

FIGURE 6:
Comparative Enhanced Program Landscape for Urban Aboriginal People

Enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people

F = Federal program
P = Provincial program
M = Municipal program
O = Aboriginal/Non-profit

	VANCOUVER	CALGARY	EDMONTON	SASKATOON	REGINA	WINNIPEG
EDUCATION	FPMO	FP O	FP O	FP O	FPMO	FP O
TRAINING	F	FP	FP O	FP	FPM	FPMO
EMPLOYMENT	F O	FPMO	FP O	FPMO	FP O	FPMO
INCOME SUPPORT						
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	FP	F O	F O	F M	F	FP O
FAMILY VIOLENCE	FP O	F O	F O	FP O	FP O	FP O
CHILDCARE	F O	F O	F	F MO	F M	FP O
HEALTH	FP O	FP O	FPMO	F O	F O	FP O
ADDICTIONS	F O	FP O	FP O	FP O	FPMO	F
SUICIDE						
HOMELESSNESS	F	FP	FPM	FP O	FP O	FP
HOUSING	FP O	F O	F O	F	F O	FP O
JUSTICE	FPMO	FPMO	FPM	FPMO	FP	FP O
HUMAN RIGHTS		P	P			
URBAN TRANSITION	FPMO	F O	F MO	FPMO	FP	FP
CULTURAL SUPPORT	FP O	FP O	FPMO	FPMO	FP O	F O
OTHER	F MO	FPMO	FPMO	FPMO	FPMO	FPMO
FAMILY		P O	PMO	MO	MO	P O
YOUTH	F MO	FP	FPM	FPMO	FPMO	FPMO
CORRECTIONS	F O	FP O	FP O	FP O	FP O	FP O

NOTE: The extent of the British Columbia government's program activity may be greater than Figure 6 indicates as a key resource on urban Aboriginal programs in Vancouver (Vancouver Aboriginal Council 2001) was not available in time to inform this project's research.

programming specifically for urban Aboriginal people is also identified (see Appendix 1 for a listing of programs). Readers should note that in many instances Aboriginal or non-profit organizations receive funding for program delivery from one or more of the federal, provincial, and municipal governments.

As Figure 5 demonstrates, every field in which enhanced urban Aboriginal programming was located includes at least one example of a program that is specifically for urban Aboriginal people. Most of the 20 fields show some programming, the exceptions being income support, suicide, and human rights.

ENHANCED URBAN ABORIGINAL PROGRAM LANDSCAPE

Four conclusions can be drawn from combining the government, Aboriginal, and non-profit landscapes *(Figure 6)*. First, most fields have some level of program activity directed towards urban Aboriginal people. In all six cities, enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people exists in 16 of the 20 fields researched. Canada West's research also identified programming in an additional field – family – in five of the six cities. These findings suggest that, in terms of the mere presence of enhanced programming – and in no way commenting on the quality or adequacy of the programming – urban Aboriginal programming is quite comprehensive in the six cities.

Second, *Figure 6* shows very few *absolute* gaps – i.e., the complete absence of enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people – in the landscape of the six cities. Only two fields – income support and suicide – did not include enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people. A third field – human rights – revealed enhanced programming only on the part of the Government of Alberta; thus, only in Calgary and Edmonton,

Without diminishing the importance of these fields to urban Aboriginal people (indeed, these fields are particularly relevant to all Aboriginal people in Canada), it is noteworthy that so few fields are completely without enhanced programming.

Third, the programming landscape shows no instance in which Aboriginal or non-profit organizations are alone in providing programming. In each city, every field in which Aboriginal or non-profit organizations deliver programs also shows programming activity by the public sector (federal, provincial, or municipal government). This is due to the fact that governments are funding most of the programming activity delivered by Aboriginal or non-profit organizations.

Fourth, the programming landscape outlined in *Figure 6* allows a preliminary assessment of the capacity of western cities to serve urban Aboriginal people. As has been observed, enhanced programming exists for urban Aboriginal people in most of the fields researched. The research found no cases of Aboriginal or non-profit programming in the absence of some level of government, eight examples where one level of government was alone in providing programming in a field, and 20 cases in which Aboriginal or non-profit organizations deliver programming complemented by just one level of government. In the majority of situations (75 of 120), however, at least two levels of government have programming activity in a field, sometimes combined with the efforts of Aboriginal or non-profit organizations. Thus, although data do not yet exist to allow for an evaluation of the extent to which existing programs address the challenges confronting urban Aboriginal people, program infrastructure clearly exists in most of the fields reviewed. The same cannot be said with respect to the fields of income support, suicide, and human rights.

COMPARING POLICIES WITH PROGRAMS

The first report of the Urban Aboriginal People Research Initiative identified the public (government) policies in place with respect to urban Aboriginal people in the six cities (Hanselmann 2001). In that report, a distinction was drawn between "government-wide" and "department-specific" policies. Government-wide policies are overarching statements of a government's approach to urban Aboriginal people while department-specific policies describe a departmental strategy.

To what extent does the presence of urban Aboriginal-specific *policy* determine the presence of enhanced *programs* for urban Aboriginal people? *Figure 7* superimposes the findings of the current research on the findings of the first report to identify fields in which policies exist without programs, programs exist without policies, and those fields in which programs appear, on the surface at least, to "flesh out" policies.

The results are interesting. Of 220 possible cases, public sector activity is apparent in 120. Of these, only 31 (26%) show policy being "fleshed out" by programming while 20 cases (17%) show policy without programming and 69 cases (57%) show programming in the absence of policy.

The low incidence of complementary programming and policy activity suggests that, with respect to urban Aboriginal people, policies and programming activity appear to be largely unrelated. The most obvious case of this is Manitoba, where the lack of provincial policies for urban Aboriginal people has in no way impeded programming activity by that government. The obvious conclusion is that urban Aboriginal programs are not dependent on the existence of policies. An evaluation and comparison of programs founded upon policy with those that are not, although beyond the scope of this study, may shed additional light on this interesting finding.

CONCLUSION

This report has provided an overview of the enhanced programming landscape for urban Aboriginal people in six large urban centres in western Canada. The research found that federal, provincial, and municipal governments are each to some extent using a strategy of enhanced programming; however, this strategy is not universal either within or across jurisdictions. A supplemental strategy by federal and provincial governments involves providing funding for delivery of enhanced programming by Aboriginal and non-profit organizations. Although to a lesser extent, a similar statement may be made with respect to federal and provincial government funding of programs funded and/or delivered by municipal governments. The enhanced programming landscape is therefore somewhat unclear in that some governments have enhanced programming in some fields but not in others, and some fields have multiple levels of programming while others have none. In short, no consistency exists in enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people.

FIGURE 7:
Public Sector Urban Aboriginal Policy and Enhanced Program Landscapes

Government-wide policy | Department-specific policy | Government and Department specific policies

E Enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people | S Urban Aboriginal-specific program | X Outside of jurisdiction

		PROVINCIAL				MUNICIPAL					
	FEDERAL	BC	AB	SK	MB	VANCOUVER	CALGARY	EDMONTON	SASKATOON	REGINA	WINNIPEG
EDUCATION	E	E	E S	**E S**	E S	E S X	X	X	X	E S X	X
TRAINING	**E S**		E S	E S	E S					E S	E S
EMPLOYMENT	**E S**		E	E S	E S		E S		**E**		**E S**
INCOME SUPPORT											
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	E	E			E S				E		
FAMILY VIOLENCE	E	E S		E S	E S						
CHILDCARE	E S				E S				E S	E S	
HEALTH	E S	E S	E S		E S	X	X	E S X	X	X	X
ADDICTIONS	E		E S	E S						E S	
SUICIDE											
HOMELESSNESS	**E S**		E S	E S	E			E S			
HOUSING	E S *	E S			E S						
JUSTICE	E S	E S	**E S**	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S		
HUMAN RIGHTS			E S								
URBAN TRANSITION	E S	E S		E S	E S	E S		E S	E S		
CULTURAL SUPPORT	E S	E S	E S	E S				E S	**E S**		
OTHER	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S	**E S**	**E S**	E S	E S	E S
FAMILY			E S		E S			**E S**	E S	E S	
YOUTH	**E S**		E S	E S	E S	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S
CORRECTIONS	E S		E S	E S	E S	X	X	X	X	X	X

NOTE: [illegible]

* [illegible]

FIGURE 7:
Public Sector Urban Aboriginal Policy and Enhanced Program Landscapes

Government-wide policy | Department-specific policy | Government and Department specific policies

E Enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people | S Urban Aboriginal-specific program | X Outside of jurisdiction

		PROVINCIAL				MUNICIPAL					
	FEDERAL	BC	AB	SK	MB	VANCOUVER	CALGARY	EDMONTON	SASKATOON	REGINA	WINNIPEG
EDUCATION	E	E	E S	E S	E S	E S X	X	X	X	E S X	X
TRAINING	E S		E S	E S	E S					E S	E S
EMPLOYMENT	E S		E	E S	E S		E S		E		E S
INCOME SUPPORT											
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	E	E			E S				E		
FAMILY VIOLENCE	E	E S		E S	E S						
CHILDCARE	E S				E S				E S	E S	
HEALTH	E S	E S	E S		E S	X	X	E S X	X	X	X
ADDICTIONS	E		E S	E S						E S	
SUICIDE											
HOMELESSNESS	E S		E S	E S	E			E S			
HOUSING	E S *	E S			E S						
JUSTICE	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S		
HUMAN RIGHTS			E S								
URBAN TRANSITION	E S	E S		E S	E S	E S		E S	E S		
CULTURAL SUPPORT	E S	E S	E S	E S				E S	E S		
OTHER	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S	E S
FAMILY			E S		E S			E S	E S	E S	
YOUTH	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S		E S	E S	E S	E S
CORRECTIONS	E S		E S	E S	E S	X	X	X	X	X	X

NOTE: The extent of the British Columbia government's program activity may be greater than Figure 7 indicates as a key resource on urban Aboriginal programs in Vancouver (Vancouver Aboriginal Council (VAC)) was not available in time to inform this project's research.

* HOUSING: No new funding or projects since 1996; honouring outstanding commitments only.

However, the research for this report has limitations. First, the fluid nature of urban Aboriginal programming is such that these findings could be outdated quickly, particularly in areas in which governments provide funding for Aboriginal or non-profit organizations to deliver programming. One example of the changing landscape is in the field of housing where, at the end of November 2001, federal and provincial governments announced their intention to pursue affordable housing initiatives (Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat 2001), which may see new enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people.

Second, some programs relevant to urban Aboriginal people – including programs of general application and programs not operational during the research phase – were not identified in this report. Other programs that may be relevant to urban Aboriginal people that do not appear in this study include those targeted towards particular neighbourhoods – some of which have high Aboriginal populations. For example, programs for the Vancouver Downtown Eastside, Saskatoon's Riversdale, or Winnipeg's Lord Selkirk neighbourhoods were not included in this review unless they fell within the definition of enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people.

As a result, while this report maps the landscape of enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people, it does not contain a complete inventory of the programs and services provided by governments and the non-profit sector. Even so, the research efforts necessary to uncover the program activity identified in this report hint of a larger challenge.

The research took well over six months with as many as three Canada West Foundation researchers working on the project at any one time. Members of the Advisory Committee for the Urban Aboriginal People Research Initiative complemented these efforts by providing a considerable amount of time and effort towards uncovering the programming landscape. In addition, the participating governments expended considerable human resources in getting a grasp on programming activity within their jurisdictions. The need for this very considerable effort arose because most governments are not in the practice of compiling inventories of their programming activities for a specific population sub-group – in this case, urban Aboriginal people. As a result, information requests necessitated the breaking of new ground, and departmental staff in turn became researchers attempting to uncover the activities of their own and other departments within their governments.

This points towards a real challenge with respect to urban Aboriginal people. Much of the programmatic activity of governments and non-profit organizations appears to be undertaken in the absence of a clear understanding of the programming already in place. To further exacerbate matters, those involved in the programming fields often do not have comprehensive information on available programs. This has resulted in urban Aboriginal programming that is largely disjointed and at times incoherent; the effort expended is impressive but the programmatic landscape becomes more, rather than less, daunting as a consequence. Thus, this report identifies a larger problem: if it is this difficult for researchers to identify and establish an inventory of programs for urban Aboriginal people, then what does this say about the challenges facing potential clients in attempting to access these programs?

ISSUES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The findings of this report suggest a need for further research on a number of fronts. Indeed, the mere identification of enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people can lead to more questions than answers.

1. The Role of Municipalities in Enhanced Programming for Urban Aboriginal People

Many commentators argue that municipal governments need to focus on core services and avoid becoming engaged in areas outside their mandated responsibilities (Vander Ploeg 2002, 3). Nevertheless, municipal governments are involved in enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people – albeit to a much lesser extent than the federal and provincial governments – despite the fiscal pressures they are experiencing (Vander Ploeg 2001). Commentators frequently assume that municipal governments become engaged due to a lack of senior government activity. However, and as this report demonstrates, a municipality is the sole government acting in only two instances (family – Saskatoon and Regina). This raises two questions: Why are municipal governments developing enhanced programs in fields beyond their core responsibilities? Should municipal governments develop programs in fields beyond their core responsibilities?

2. Program Duplication and Intergovernmental Cooperation

This study demonstrates the complexity of urban Aboriginal programming in western Canadian cities. A lack of agreement between federal and provincial governments over responsibility for urban Aboriginal people (Hanselmann 2001) is reflected in the programming landscape: the federal, provincial, and municipal governments are all active in some fields with at least two active in many. This situation introduces several questions: What is the level of coordination among governments in urban Aboriginal programming? Are governments duplicating programming efforts? Is there a need for greater intergovernmental coordination in programming? Is partnering among governments and Aboriginal or non-profit organizations a viable model for service delivery? Finally, a comprehensive examination of all federal, provincial, and municipal government programs available to urban Aboriginal people, including programs of general application – a task clearly beyond the scope of this study – remains to be performed.

3. Program Evaluation

Identifying programs is not the same as evaluating program effectiveness, efficiency, or impact; indeed, the mere existence of a program does not automatically mean that the program is adequately serving urban Aboriginal people. Therefore, proper program evaluation is required, particularly to determine whether strategies involving enhanced programming are optimal. This need provokes many questions: Are existing programs appropriate, sufficient, and effective? Is enhanced programming more, less, or as effective than is general application programming at attaining prescribed goals? Are enhanced programs complementary to or competing with programs of general application? Which programs constitute best practices? Which are worth emulating? Does the heterogeneity of urban Aboriginal populations affect service accessibility or availability?

4. Normative Elements

The first report of the Urban Aboriginal People Research Initiative raised a series of questions about the desirability of differentiated policy for urban Aboriginal people. These questions also apply to enhanced programming for urban Aboriginal people: Is there a right or entitlement to program differentiation? Is program differentiation good policy? At the root is an ideological question: Should programs treat all people equally or provide enhanced services to some?

With the states of urban Aboriginal policies and programming having been outlined, some of these questions can now be addressed in forthcoming reports of the Urban Aboriginal People Research Initiative. ■

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APPENDIX 1: Enhanced Programs and Services for Urban Aboriginal People in Six Major Western Canadian Cities

This Appendix lists the enhanced programs and services located during the research phase of the study. The programs and services are reported by jurisdiction in the following order: federal, provincial, municipal, and Aboriginal and non-profit organizations.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Education
- Post Secondary Education Support Programs
- Health Canada – Indian and Inuit Health Careers Program
- Department of Justice –Legal Studies for Aboriginal People Program

Training
- Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy – urban component
- HRDC – Native Internship Program
- Government of Canada and the Government of Manitoba fund the Urban Circle Training Centre in Winnipeg

Employment
- Aboriginal Human Resources Strategy – urban component
- Human Resources Development Canada – Urban Aboriginal Job Fund
- HRDC –Urban Aboriginal Employment Initiative (co-managed with the Native Women's Association of Canada, the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples and the National Association of Friendship Centres
- HRDC in both Manitoba and Canada fund Partners For Careers

Economic Development
- Aboriginal Business Canada

Family Violence
- Canadian Heritage – Family Violence Initiative (Aboriginal component)

Childcare
- Health Canada – Aboriginal Head Start

Health
- Health Canada – Canadian Prenatal Nutrition Plan (CPNP)
- First Nations and Inuit Health branch – community mental health programs
- Indian and Inuit Healthy Babies program
- Health Canada – Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative (ADI), Métis, Off-reserve Aboriginal and Urban Inuit Prevention and Promotion component (MOAUIPP)
- Health Canada – (funding) Health Transition Fund – (Urban Aboriginal Project)
- First Nations Health Information System – (funding)
- Health Canada (funding) – HIV/AIDS strategy (Aboriginal-specific urban and other non-reserve based communities)

Addictions
- Health Canada – First Nations & Inuit Health branch, National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP)

Homelessness
- National Secretariat of Homelessness (NSH)/ PCO/CMHC/Urban Aboriginal Strategy (funding) – (delivered by Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative (SCPI) – urban Aboriginal strategy component

Housing
- CMHC – Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program (No new funding or projects since 1996, honouring outstanding commitments only)
- CMHC – Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program

Justice
- Department of Justice – Aboriginal Justice Strategy, urban Aboriginal justice programs
- Solicitor General – Off-Reserve Policing – (in partnership with municipalities)
- Solicitor General – Aboriginal Policing Directorate (APD)
- Industry Canada – Native Courtworker Program
- Federal Aboriginal Justice Directorate, Manitoba Justice and the Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg operate Aboriginal Ganootamaage Justice Services of Winnipeg (AGJSOW) (Winnipeg)
- Government of Canada, Government of Manitoba– Aboriginal Court Worker Program

Urban Transition
- Canadian Heritage – (funding) Aboriginal Friendship Centre Program (delivered by NAFC)
- HRDC and the Government of Manitoba fund Partners for Careers, who produces the "Guide to Winnipeg for Aboriginal Newcomers"
- Government of Canada and Government of Manitoba – (funding) Winnipeg Development Agreement (Winnipeg)

Cultural Support
- Canadian Heritage – (funding) Aboriginal Friendship Centre Program (delivered by NAFC)
- Canadian Heritage (funding) – Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres (UMAYC) Initiative (delivered through NAFC, MNC, ITC and other local Aboriginal organizations)

Other
- Canadian Heritage – (funding) Native Citizens' Program (NCP) (otherwise called "Aboriginal Peoples' Program", which is the infrastructure for programs such as the Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program (AROP), Aboriginal Friendship Centre Program (AFCP), Aboriginal Languages Initiative, Aboriginal Women's Program (AWP) and the Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centre (UMAYC))
- Canadian Heritage – Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program – provides operating funds to national aboriginal organizations
- Canadian Heritage – Aboriginal Women's Programs – funding for national women's organizations as well as provincial and local organizations
- HRDC, Government of Manitoba and City of Winnipeg – (funding) – Aboriginal Single Window Initiative – Winnipeg only
- Privy Council Office – funding for Aboriginal representative organizations

Youth
- Canadian Heritage (funding) - Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres (UMAYC) Initiative (delivered through NAFC, MNC, ITC and other local aboriginal organizations)
- HRDC – (funding) Aboriginal Youth Initiatives – (delivered by urban NGOs)
- Canadian Heritage – (funding) Young Canada Works for Aboriginal Urban Youth

Corrections
- Solicitor General – Aboriginal-specific community contracts (including urban centres across Canada)
- Solicitor General – Aboriginal offender programs, including Aboriginal half-way houses and Aboriginal healing programs

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(NOTE: The extent of the British Columbia government's program activity may be greater than this Appendix indicates. A key resource on urban Aboriginal programs in Vancouver (Vancouver Aboriginal Council 2001) was not available in time to inform this project's research.)

Education
- Ministry of Advanced Education, Training, and Technology – Post-secondary Aboriginal Education Program.

Economic Development
- First Citizens Fund - Business loan program, Friendship Centre Program, Student Bursary Program, Elders Transportation Program

Family Violence
- Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services – (funding) Transition House Helping Spirit Lodge

Health
- BC Ministry of Health – Aboriginal Health Division –(funding) Urban Aboriginal Health Centres (UAHC) - Vancouver Urban Aboriginal Health Centre
- BC Ministry of Health – (funding) 29 Aboriginal anti-smoking pilot projects.
- Aboriginal Health Association of BC

Housing
- Homes BC – (funding) Lu'ma Native Housing, Helping Spirit Lodge, Vancouver Native Housing Society, Greater Vancouver Housing Corporation

Justice
- Ministry of Attorney General/Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services – (funding in conjunction with Government of Canada) Vancouver Aboriginal Transformative Justice Services

Urban Transition
- Social Services – (funding) Urban Aboriginal Family and Youth Services – in conjunction with First Nations, Bands, Friendship Centres, urban police
- First Citizens Fund - Friendship Centre Program, Elders Transportation Program

Cultural Support
- First Citizens Fund – (funding) Friendship Centre Program

GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

Education
- Alberta Learning – Native Education Project – Amiskwaciy Academy (funding) (delivered by Edmonton Public School Board)
- Alberta Learning – Aboriginal Learning Centre and Rainbow Spirits Project (funding) (delivered by Edmonton Catholic School Board)
- Alberta Human Resources and Employment – "Aboriginal Liaison and Career Counselling Project" (in conjunction with Oteenow Training and Employment Society at Amiskwaciy Academy)
- Alberta Human Rights Commission – (funding) Project Follow-Through at Alberta College of Art and Design. (Calgary)
- Alberta Human Rights Commission – (funding) Northern Alberta Institute of Technology – Aboriginal Awareness Workshops.
- Alberta Learning (in conjunction with Edmonton Catholic Schools) – Aboriginal Learning Centre – Rainbow Spirits Project

Training
- Alberta Human Resources and Employment – (funding) Blackstar Learning Corporation, Skills for Work Contract
- Alberta Human Resources and Employment – (in conjunction with MNA and Treaty 7) Skills Training Program
- Alberta Human Resources and Employment – (in conjunction with Stoney Tribal Administration) Petroleum Land Administrator Training
- Alberta Human Resources and Employment – Aboriginal Skills for Work Program

Employment
- Alberta Human Rights Commission – (funding) Calgary Labour Action Solidarity Society (CLASS)

Health
- Alberta Health and Wellness – Aboriginal Health Strategy – (funding for Aboriginal focused health care programs) – Calgary Urban Aboriginal Outreach Program, Best Beginnings Community Health Worker Project, Aboriginal Health Liaison Program, Speech and Language Development Project, Aboriginal Healthy Beginnings, Aboriginal Health Educator, Aboriginal Mental Health Model, Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission, Aboriginal Hospital Representative, Aboriginal Community Development Workers (8th and 8th Health Centre), Best Beginnings Program (Aboriginal Traditional Outreach Worker), Aboriginal Newcomers Health and Recreation Tours, Aboriginal Head Start Program and Aboriginal Injury Prevention and Injury Control – Aboriginal Health Services – Aboriginal Diabetes Wellness Program – Aboriginal Healthy Babies Program – Family Liaison Worker – Aboriginal Women's Health Royal Alexandra Hospital, Child and Adolescent Protection Centre (CASA) – and Cultural Helpers

Addictions
- AADAC – Amiskwaciy Academy (funding) addictions counselor
- AADAC – (funding) Poundmaker's Lodge (Edmonton) and Native Addictions Services (Calgary)

Homelessness
- Government of Alberta – Edmonton Community Plan on Homelessness – (funded in conjunction with the Government of Canada and the City of Edmonton)

Justice
- Alberta Solicitor General – (funding) Native Courtworker Program (Calgary and Edmonton)
- Alberta Justice and Attorney General – Aboriginal Liaison Crown Prosecutors (Calgary (3) and Edmonton (6))
- Alberta Solicitor General – Community Crime Prevention Strategy – (funding) Sexual Assault Centre of Edmonton, Reaching Out: Aboriginal sexual violence educator

Human Rights
- Alberta Human Rights Commission – (funding) Institute for the Advancement of Aboriginal Women

Cultural Support
- Alberta Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development – (funding) Calgary Native Friendship Centre and Canadian (Edmonton) Native Friendship Centre
- Alberta Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development – Cultural Awareness Grants for Canadian National Pow-Wow (Edmonton), National Aboriginal Day Association (Edmonton) and Calgary Aboriginal Arts Awareness Society

Other
- Alberta Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development – Aboriginal Veterans Outreach Program (Edmonton) and Native Seniors Centre (Edmonton)
- Alberta Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development - (funding) Metis Nations of Alberta (Zone 3, Calgary and Zone 4, Edmonton) and Metis Settlement Transition Commission
- Alberta Human Resources and Employment – Edmonton Urban Aboriginal Steering Committee
- Alberta Human Resources and Employment – Calgary Urban Aboriginal Steering Committee
- Aboriginal Recreation Tours (jointly funded with City of Calgary)

Family
- Human Resources and Employment – 2 urban agreements for delivery of welfare programming (funding) (delivery through Siksika Family & Child Services (Calgary) and Big Stone Cree First Nation (Edmonton)

Youth
- Alberta Human Resources and Employment – Aboriginal Achievement Program (funding; offered by Calgary YMCA)

Corrections
- Alberta Justice /Alberta Solicitor General – (funding) Edmonton Native Youth Justice Committee – sentencing circles, elder advisory etc.
- Alberta Justice/ Alberta Solicitor General – (funding) Calgary Young Offender Centre and Edmonton Young Offender Centre – Native Program Coordinators, Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood Groups, and cultural and spiritual programs
- Alberta Solicitor General – (funding) Native Counselling Services of Alberta – Kochee Mena (open custody group home), Edmonton

GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN

Education
- Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Education and Skills Training – Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) (funding) (delivered by University of Saskatchewan and University of Regina)
- Saskatchewan Community Schools Program in Saskatoon and Regina

Training
- Saskatchewan Justice, Circle Project Association Inc., educational programs

Employment
- Labour Market, Training and Employment – (funding) Métis Strategy – delivery by Métis Nation in conjunction with Privy Council Office
- Saskatchewan Health – (funding) Aboriginal Employment Development Program, (AEDP)

Family Violence
- Saskatchewan Justice, Victims Services branch, aboriginal family violence programs, (delivered by Circle Project Association Inc., Peyakowak (They Are Alone) Committee Inc., Family Healing Circle Lodge, and Saskatoon Indian and Métis Friendship Centre

Addictions
- Saskatchewan Justice, Circle Project Association Inc., alcohol and drug abuse programs

Homelessness
- Saskatchewan Social Services – (funding) 3 transition homes – targeting urban native women and cost-shared with DIAND, operated by native women's groups, 2 outreach centres – targeting urban Métis women and operated by Métis Women's Board, 6 in-home teaching and voluntary programs on parenting skills – targeting urban, off-reserve and Métis and operated by First Nations and Métis community boards, 5 high risk street youth initiatives – targeting urban Aboriginals – Outreach services found in 5 urban centres are run by community boards with strong Aboriginal involvement, 4 food service programs – targeting urban, off-reserve and Métis and partnered with Friendship Centres and First Nations/Métis Board of Directors

Justice
- Saskatchewan Justice – (funding) Regina Aboriginal Human Services and Alternative Measures – delivered jointly with the Regina Police, the municipality of Regina, a neighbourhood association and Justice Canada.

Urban Transition
- Native Language Retention, Circle Project (funding)

Cultural Support
- Saskatchewan Justice, Circle Project Association Inc., cultural programs

Other
- Saskatchewan Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs, Aboriginal Affairs Division - Aboriginal Community Management Authorities Program
- Aboriginal Services Kiosk (ASK) Internet address: http://www.asksask.sk.ca – the vision of the Aboriginal Services Kiosk (ASK) is the creation of an interactive user-centred database, searchable through the Internet, containing accurate, unbiased and current information on every agency and program serving people of Aboriginal ancestry in Saskatchewan
- Saskatchewan Justice, Circle Project Association Inc., Health/Food Programs and Recreational Programs

Youth
- Saskatchewan Justice, Circle Project Association Inc., developmental programs

Corrections
- Saskatchewan Justice – (funding) 4 Young Offender Programs – targeting urban, off-reserve groups – variety of young offender programs delivered in partnership with First Nations, Métis and Friendship Centres
- Saskatchewan Justice, Circle Project Association Inc., Social Service programs

GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA

Education
- Manitoba Access Program – (targeted funding) – (delivered by Winnipeg Education Centre – Social Work Program, University of Winnipeg – Education Program, University of Manitoba – Aboriginal Business Education Program and Aboriginal Child & Family Services Specialty
- Aboriginal Academic Achievement Grants (School Divisions receive the funding)
- Department of Education, Training and Youth, Community Learning and Youth Programs branch – (funding) – Adult Education Centres – Urban Circle Learning Centre, Yellowquill College
- Manitoba Student Financial Assistance

Training
- Manitoba Aboriginal Youth Career Awareness Committee (MAYCAC)
- Manitoba Aboriginal Youth Career Awareness Committee (MAYCAC) in partnership with the Winnipeg Police Service, the Downtown Business Improvement Zone and the Centre for Aboriginal Human Resource Development - Law Enforcement Internship Program
- Government of Manitoba and Government of Canada fund the Urban Circle Training Centre

Employment
- Government of Manitoba and HRDC fund Partners for Careers
- Government of Manitoba and HRDC fund Partners for Careers who operate the Aboriginal Employment Information Centre
- Aboriginal Employment Strategy, a partnership between Winnipeg Regional Health Authority and the Government of Manitoba
- Aboriginal Public Administration Program

Economic Development
- Aboriginal Economic and Resources Development Fund

Family Violence
- Family Violence Prevention Program, funded by Manitoba Family Services and Housing
- Ndinawemaaganag Safe Home – one of 3 programs providing community based services available to First Nations members in Winnipeg – funded by Family and Social Services

Childcare
- Government of Manitoba funds Ma-Mawi-Chi-Itata Child Development Centre (Winnipeg)
- Government of Manitoba funded, operated by the Centre for Aboriginal Human Resources Development, Kookum's Place

Health
- Government of Manitoba, Aboriginal Health and Wellness Centre (Winnipeg)
- Healthy Child Manitoba, STOP FAS program

Homelessness
- Winnipeg Housing and Homelessness Initiative

Housing
- Government of Manitoba, Administration branch – Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program Portfolio
- Manitoba Housing funds CMHC who funds Tribal Council Urban Native Housing

Justice
- Winnipeg Native Alliance Outreach Program – Manitoba Justice funds the Native Alliance of Winnipeg
- Aboriginal Centre Community Legal Aid Office (Winnipeg)

Urban Transition
- Government of Manitoba, Winnipeg Friendship Centre
- Government of Manitoba and HRDC fund Partners for Careers who produces the "Guide to Winnipeg for Aboriginal Newcomers"
- Government of Manitoba and Government of Canada fund the Winnipeg Development Agreement (Winnipeg)

Other
- Government of Manitoba, City of Winnipeg and HRDC – (funding) – Aboriginal Single Window Initiative – Winnipeg only
- Aboriginal Development Program
- Government of Manitoba – OTA-MISKA

Family
- Aboriginal Child Welfare Initiative

Youth
- Government of Manitoba, CP1879 (Winnipeg)
- Community Youth Corrections branch, Custody Support Office, Neecheewam Program
- Wi Chi Whet Wen Justice Committee (Winnipeg)
- Ototema in conjunction with "Partners for Careers"
- Department of Aboriginal and Northern Affairs – Neighbourhoods Alive! Programs – delivered through the Winnipeg Aboriginal Sport Achievement Centre in partnership with the Manitoba Aboriginal Sport

and Recreation Council and the City of Winnipeg – Aboriginal children's sport camp and youth and adult sport leagues
- Manitoba Justice, Urban Sports Camp (Winnipeg)
- Manitoba Justice, Salvation Army Weetamah Youth Initiative

Corrections
- Manitoba Justice, Federal Aboriginal Justice Directorate, and Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg operate Aboriginal Ganootamaage Justice Services of Winnipeg (AGJSOW) (Winnipeg)
- Government of Manitoba, Government of Canada, Aboriginal Court Worker Program

CITY OF VANCOUVER

(NOTE: The extent of the British Columbia government's program activity may be greater than this Appendix indicates. A key resource on urban Aboriginal programs in Vancouver (Vancouver Aboriginal Council 2001) was not available in time to inform this project's research.)

Education
- Community Services Grants (funding) – Urban Native Indian Education Society

Justice
- Community Services Grants (funding) – Vancouver Police and Native Liaison Society

Urban Transition
- Community Services Grants (funding) – Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre

Other
- First Nations Caucus (funding)

Youth
- Community Services Grants (funding) – Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre
- Community Services Grants (funding) – Urban Native Youth Association
- Carnegie Street Program

CITY OF CALGARY

Employment
- Calgary Fire Department Aboriginal Recruitment Program

Justice
- Calgary Police Service – Aboriginal Liaison – to promote communication and understanding between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community
- Calgary Police Service – Cultural Resource Unit

Other
- City of Calgary, Community Strategies, Aboriginal Unit
- Aboriginal Recreation Tours (jointly funded with Alberta government)

CITY OF EDMONTON

Health
- Métis Child and Family Services – Fetal Alcohol Effects/Symptoms Program – (funded by City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS)

Homelessness
- City of Edmonton – Edmonton Community Plan on Homelessness – (funding in conjunction with the Government of Canada and Government of Alberta)

Justice
- City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS (funding) – Aboriginal Women's Program (delivered by Elizabeth Fry Society of Edmonton)

Urban Transition
- Native Counselling Services of Alberta – Urban Skills Program – (funded by City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS)

Cultural Support
- Native Senior' s Centre – (funded by City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS)

Other
- Edmonton Aboriginal Urban Affairs Committee

Family
- City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS (funding) - Youth Intervention Program (delivered by the Ben Calf Robe Society)

Youth
- Métis Child and Family Services – Family Services program, Choices Program, Family Intervention Program, Youth Support Program, and Community Support Home Program (funded by City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS)

CITY OF SASKATOON

Employment
- City of Saskatoon Employment Equity program

Economic Development
- Cultural Participation Grant combined with Sask Lotteries Community Grant Program – includes cultural groups
- Major Cultural Institutions Operating Grant – includes major (non-profit) arts institutions, major heritage institutions and major festivals (upon several criteria)

Childcare
- Playground Programs: Ma Ta We Tan Centres, aboriginal activities for children/youth ages 5-19

Justice
- Saskatoon Police Service – Aboriginal Liaison

Urban Transition
- City of Saskatoon (in conjunction with Saskatoon Tribal Council, Saskatoon District Health and Métis self-government Urban Council) – White Buffalo Youth Lodge

Cultural Support
- City of Saskatoon, Community Services branch – Métis Square Dance and Jigging
- City of Saskatoon (in conjunction with Wanuskewin Heritage Park) Remembrance Day Pow Wow

Other
- City of Saskatoon, Community Services branch – Community Grant Program
- Accessibility Subsidy Program – the purpose of this program is to assist those people for whom cost is a barrier to participation in leisure programs

Family
- City of Saskatoon (funding delivered by Indian and Métis Friendship Centre) – Pow Wow Song and Dance

Youth
- City of Saskatoon (in conjunction with Saskatoon Tribal Council, Saskatoon District Health and Métis self-government Urban Council) – White Buffalo Youth Lodge
- Sask. Sport (in conjunction with the City of Saskatoon and the City Police) Outreach Youth Worker
- City of Saskatoon, Community Development branch, Aboriginal Lifeguard Club, Aboriginal Summer Program Coordinator, Aboriginal lifeguard, Aboriginal Lifeguard Program, summer playground leaders, Metawetan Youth Centres, Learn to Break Dance, Late Night Basketball, Aboriginal aerobics

CITY OF REGINA

Education
- Social Development Grants (funding) – Circle Project

Training
- Social Development Grants (funding) – Circle Project

Childcare
- Social Development Grants (funding) – Regina Early Learning Centre

Addictions
- Social Development Grants (funding) – South Saskatchewan Harm Reduction Initiative
- Social Development Grants (funding) – Street Workers Advocacy Project

Other
- Social Development Grants (funding) – Regina Indian Community Awareness

Family
- Social Development Grants (funding) – Circle Project

Youth
- Aboriginal lifeguard instructor, City of Regina and Regina Treaty/Status Indian Services Inc., funded through Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres (UMAYC) and Canadian Heritage

CITY OF WINNIPEG

Training
- Law Enforcement Internship Program

Employment
- Winnipeg Development Agreement Program 5C – Employment Equity
- Winnipeg Police Service Aboriginal recruitment programs

Other
- City of Winnipeg, HRDC, Government of Manitoba – (funding) - Aboriginal Single Window Initiative – Winnipeg only

Youth
- Winnipeg Aboriginal Sport Achievement Centre
- Leadership Development Initiatives

VANCOUVER ABORIGINAL AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

(NOTE: The extent of the British Columbia government's program activity may be greater than this Appendix indicates. A key resource on urban Aboriginal programs in Vancouver (Vancouver Aboriginal Council 2001) was not available in time to inform this project's research.)

Education
- Urban Native Indian Education Society – Native Education Centre
- Britannia Community Services Centre – HIPPY (Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters)
- Institute of Indigenous Government
- Vancouver Community College – culturally relevant ABE from the fundamental to provincial level, Employment and Educational Access for Aboriginal People (EEAA), First Nations I and II

Employment
- Community Social Services Employers' Association (CSSEA)
- Urban Aboriginal Employment Development Program

Family Violence
- Native Education Centre – Family Violence Resource Centre
- Helping Spirit Lodge Society – (funding by Homes BC)
- Warriors Against Violence Society

Childcare
- Greater Vancouver Aboriginal Head Start Circle
- Families Branching Out
- Inner City Foster Parents Program
- Healthiest Babies Possible
- Kiwassa Neighbourhood House – East Vancouver Nobody's Perfect Project

Health
- BC's Women's Hospital and Health Centre – Aboriginal Women's Health
- AIDS Vancouver – PARC Library
- Red Road HIV/AIDS Network Society
- Vancouver Native Health Society – PREP (Pre-Recovery Empowerment Program), TB outreach nurses – Positive Outlook Program HIV/AIDS, co-ed Aboriginal Life Skills Program
- Vancouver Native Health Society walk-in clinic
- HEPHIVE - Hepatitis C and HIV education and outreach
- Pacific Spirit Community Health Centre
- Vancouver Community Mental Health Services – Multicultural Mental Health Liaison Program
- Healing Our Sprits AIDS Project

Addictions
- Circle of Eagles Lodge Society (COELS)
- Hey-Way'-Noqu' Healing Circle for Addictions Society

Housing
- Lu'Ma Native Housing Society – (funding by Homes BC)
- Vancouver Native Housing Society (funding by Homes BC)
- Greater Vancouver Housing Corporation – (funding by Homes BC).

Justice
- Vancouver Police Department – Native Liaison Society - Storefront Project
- Urban Native Youth Association – Youth Agreement Support Worker, Aboriginal Youth Worker Prevention Team
- Legal Services Society – Vancouver Aboriginal Law Centre
- Law Courts Education Society of BC
- Circle of Eagles Lodge Society (COELS) – Young Eagles Healing Lodge
- Native Courtworkers and Counselling Association of BC

Urban Transition
- Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre

Cultural Support
- Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre Society – Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Program, Young Parents Support Services
- Vancouver Society of Storytelling
- Vancouver Native Health Society – Residential School Healing Centre
- Big Sisters of BC Lower Mainland (First Nations Big Sisters Mentoring Program)
- Our Elders Speak Wisdom Society

Other
- United Native Nations Society (UNN)
- BC Native Home Mission Church Society – Rainbow Mission
- North America Indian Ministries (NAIM) – Tillicum Native Centre
- Pacific Spirit Family and Community Services Society
- Hiiye'Yu Lelum Society (House of Friendship)
- First Nations Caucus (funded by City of Vancouver)

Family
- Parent Support Services Society of BC
- Vancouver Aboriginal Child and Family Services Society – Guardianship and Adoption Services – First Nations Guardianship Project
- Indian Homemakers' Association of BC
- Association of First Nations Women
- Pacific Association of First Nations Women

Youth
- Broadway Youth Resource Centre
- Native youth drop-in centre
- Urban Native Youth Association (UNYA) – Two-Spirited Youth Program - Aboriginal Ways Accelerate Youth (AWAY)
- Vancouver Native Health Society – Youth Safe House
- Program Community Development/Sexually Exploited Youth (SEY)
- Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre (funded by Governments of Canada, British Columbia and Vancouver)
- Carnegie Street Program

Corrections
- Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre Society – Vancouver Aboriginal Restorative Justice Program

CALGARY ABORIGINAL AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Education
- Métis Calgary Family Services – Aboriginal Student Program
- Plains Indian Cultural Survival School (PICSS)-
- YWCA –Stay in School Initiative – Aboriginal component (Aboriginal Youth Connections)

Employment
- T7EDC – Labour Market Urban Program – wage subsidies, self-employment, employment assistance services, labour market partnerships, individual funding, employment and training program and youth programs

- Spirit Staffing and Consulting Inc – employment services
- Aboriginal Futures Career and Training Centre
- Helping Circle Employment Services
- Elizabeth Fry Society – Bridges/Aboriginal Pre-Employment Program

Economic Development
- T7EDC – Disabled Business Development, Aboriginal Business Development, Business Loans and Advisory Services, Entrepreneurial Training, Human Resources Development, Youth Entrepreneurship
- Personal Support and Development Network (PSDN) Native Office/Aboriginal Unit

Family Violence
- Awo-Taan Native Women's Shelter Society – Residential Program, Non-Residential Program, Community Liaison Program, Child Support Program, Elder Program, Aboriginal Men and Youth Committee and Volunteer program
- United Way of Calgary – C.R.O.W. Program – spousal abuse program for men; E.A.G.L.E. Program – anger management program for women

Childcare
- Calgary Aboriginal Head Start
- Four Directions Foster Parents Association of Calgary
- Métis Calgary Family Services – Medicine Wheel Early Learning Centre and Ke Mama Nnanik
- William Roper Hull Home Child and Family Services – Fostering Connections Program and Family Initiatives

Health
- Alberta Children's Hospital – Native Liaison worker
- Canadian Paraplegic Association – Aboriginal Rehabilitation Counsellor
- Calgary Native Disabled Society

Addictions
- Native Addictions Services Society – Sunrise Residence, outpatient and residential treatment
- Wood's Homes – Eagle Moon Lodge and Lone Pine Lodge

Housing
- Métis Urban Housing Corporation
- Treaty 7 Urban Housing Authority

Justice
- Calgary Justice Working Project – Aboriginal Victim Advocate
- Native Counselling Services of Alberta – family courtworker/youth support services for native families, Calgary Aboriginal Parenting Program, Family Life Improvement Program (FLIP) and family support

Urban Transition
- Calgary Native Friendship Centre

Cultural Support
- Calgary Aboriginal Arts Awareness Society
- Calgary Native Friendship Society
- Glenbow Museum – First Nations school programs, archives relating to First Nations history
- Ghost River Rediscovery

Other
- Canadian Indigenous Women's Resource Institute – community action through traditional teachings
- Aboriginal Resource Centre
- Calgary Aboriginal Urban Affairs Committee – CAUAC
- Calgary Native Pentecostal Church
- Father Latour Native Pastoral Centre
- Native Bible Fellowship of Calgary
- Métis Nation of Alberta Association, Zone III Regional Council

Family
- Calgary Community Support for Young Parents – Parenting Consultant Program and Aboriginal Parents as Teachers Program
- Calgary Rockyview Child and Family Services – Native Multi-Service Team
- Closer to Home Community Services – Pekewe Program
- Siksika Family Services
- TCS Family Counselling Support – Spirit of the Rainbow Program
- Calgary Urban Project Society – Community Health Centre – Aboriginal family support and Elder programs
- Métis Seniors Association

Youth
- Urban Society for Aboriginal Youth
- Calgary Urban Indian Youth
- Youth Employment Centre – Aboriginal Component
- Aboriginal Youth Mentorship Program
- Métis Nation of Alberta, youth programs – Labour Market Development Unit – Community Connections for Métis Youth, Métis Youth Summer Student Career Placement, Métis Youth Career Placement Opportunities and Métis Youth Career Focus
- Nekinan Group Home
- Calgary YMCA – Aboriginal Achievement Program (funded by AHRE)

Corrections
- Elizabeth Fry Society – Aboriginal Prison Liaison

EDMONTON ABORIGINAL AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Education
- Norquest College – Native Women Career Preparation Program, Aboriginal Workforce Development Centre
- Yellowhead Tribal Council – education
- Alberta School for Deaf, Sacred Circle Native Home-School Service
- Connect Society – Building Bridges, in-home sign language programs for Aboriginal children to understand their culture

Training
- Vision Speakers – Aboriginal Toastmasters
- Blackstar Industrial Trade Training Ltd. (funded by AHRE)
- Blackstar Learning Corporation – skills for work (funded by AHRE)

Employment
- Oteenow Employment and Training Society
- First Nations Resource Council – Bold Eagle and IMAP/Ooskipukwa Program
- Bent Arrow Traditional Healing Society – Four Arrows Program
- Aboriginal Centre for Career and Employment Services Society (ACCESS)
- Aboriginal Centre for Employment Services (ACES 2000)
- Interprovincial Association on Native employment (IANE)
- Métis Nation of Alberta – Labour Market Development Program

Economic Development
- Aboriginal Business and Professional Association
- Alberta Indian Investment Corporation
- Apeetogosan (Métis) Development
- CESO Aboriginal Services
- Métis Settlements Strategic Training Initiatives Society
- Settlement Sooniyaw Corporation

Childcare
- Bent Arrow Traditional Healing Society – Coyote Kids and Children's Culture Camp

Health
- Aboriginal Disability Society of Alberta
- Métis Child and Family Services – Fetal Alcohol Effects/Symptoms Program – (funded by City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS)
- Aboriginal bone marrow registries
- Alberta Indian Health Care Commission

Addictions
- Bent Arrow Traditional Healing Society – Rising Sun (Substance Abuse Program)
- Poundmaker's Lodge

Housing
- Amisk Housing
- Métis Urban Housing Corporation
- Urban native housing registry

Justice
- Elizabeth Fry Society of Edmonton – Aboriginal Women's Program (funded by City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS)
- Native Counselling Services of Alberta – family courtworker/youth support services for native families, Family Life Improvement Program (FLIP), crisis intervention services, youth resource worker, Elders Program, Native Resource Centre, and Legal Education Media Department.

Urban Transition
- Native Counselling services of Alberta – Urban Skills Program – (funded by City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS)
- Canadian Native Friendship Centre

Cultural Support
- Alberta Native Friendship Centres Association
- Canadian Native Friendship Centre
- Edmonton Métis Cultural Dance Society
- White Buffalo Dancers and Drummers Society
- Native Seniors' Centre – Native Seniors' Project (funded by City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS)

Other
- Métis Nation of Alberta – Zone 4
- Native Council of Canada (Alberta)
- Aboriginal Veterans Society of Alberta
- Connect Society, Building Bridges, in-home sign language programs
- First Nations Alliance Church
- Sacred Heart – Church of the First Peoples

Family
- Feather of Hope Society – Rising Spirits Sports Teams
- White Buffalo Athletic Society
- Aboriginal Youth and Family Well-being and Education Society
- Cross Cultural Families of Native Children
- Edmonton Native Healing Centre
- Freehorse Family Wellness Society
- Métis Child and Family Services – Family Services Program, Choices Program, Family intervention Program, Youth Support Program, and Community Support Home Program (funded by City of Edmonton 2001 FCSS)
- Mother Bear Consulting Inc. – Early Family Intervention, First Step Peer Support Program, Mother Bear's Target Youth Employment Program
- Red Road Healing Society
- Family Centre of Northern Alberta (Assoc.)
- Aboriginal Women's Program
- Institute for the Advancement of Aboriginal Women (IAAW)
- Aboriginal Consulting Services Association of Alberta – Women's Relapse Prevention Teaching Circle
- Maskosak Community Links and Journeys Programs
- Spirit Rock Family Healing Society of Edmonton

Youth
- Oteenow Employment and Training Society - youth programs
- Ben Calf Robe Society – Youth Intervention Program (funded by City of Edmonton FCSS), Going Home Program and In-home Family Support Program
- Boys and Girls Clubs of Edmonton, Wicihitowin Program
- Bent Arrow Traditional Healing Society – Rites of Passage, Orenda House and Kokomish House, Wind Dancers Pre-employment Youth Program and Nitotemak Youth Programs – Inside Out, Healthy Families, and Health for Two (drop-in site) Programs

Corrections
- Native Counselling Services of Alberta – Kochee Mena (funded by Alberta Solicitor General) Young Offender Probation Supervision and Stan Daniels Community Correctional Centre

SASKATOON ABORIGINAL AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Education
- Estey School, Aboriginal Employment Program (with GED preparation and upgrading)
- Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies
- Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) (funded by Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Education and Skills Training)

Employment
- Saskatoon Tribal Council – Employment Centre Outreach
- Metis Employment and Training Institute
- Interprovincial Association for Native Employment

Family Violence
- Saskatoon Tribal Council's Safe House
- Family Healing Circle Lodge (funded by Saskatchewan Justice, Victims Services branch and Aboriginal Family Violence Programs)
- Saskatoon Indian and Métis Friendship Centre (funded by Saskatchewan Justice, Victims Services branch and Aboriginal Family Violence Programs)

Childcare
- First Nations Child Development Centre

Health
- All Nations Hope Network

Addictions
- Métis Addiction Council of Saskatoon

Homelessness
- Saskatoon Tribal Council (STC), Cress Housing
- SaskNative Rentals
- Camponi Trust
- Saskatoon Tribal Council's Safe House

Justice
- Métis Family and Community Justice Services – Aboriginal Court Worker Program
- STC Urban First Nations Services – Aboriginal Court Worker Program

Urban Transition
- Saskatoon Indian and Métis Friendship Centre

Cultural Support
- Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre
- Wanuskewin Heritage Park (in conjunction with the City of Saskatoon) Remembrance Day Pow Wow

Other
- Saskatoon Mennonite Native Ministries

Family
- Saskatoon Tribal Council Family Centre
- Saskatoon Tribal Council, Saskatoon District Health and Métis self-government Urban Council (in conjunction with the City of Saskatoon) White Buffalo Youth Lodge – Adult Weightlifting Club
- Saskatoon Indian and Métis Friendship Centre (funded by City of Saskatoon) – Pow Wow Song and Dance

Youth
- Sask Sport (in conjunction with the City of Saskatoon and the City Police) Outreach Youth Worker

Corrections
- Meyo Micitawin – healing program for First Nations Young Offenders

REGINA ABORIGINAL AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Education
- Gabriel Dumont Institute of Métis Studies and Applied Research
- Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (SIFC)
- Scott Collegiate High School- education, Pathfinders
- Native Access Program to Nursing
- Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) (funded by Saskatchewan Post-Secondary Education and Skills Training)

Employment
- First Nations Employment Centre

Family Violence
- Circle Project Association Inc. (funded by Saskatchewan Justice, Victims Services branch, Aboriginal Family Violence Programs)
- Peyakowak (They Are Alone) Committee Inc. (funded by Saskatchewan Justice, Victims Services Branch, Aboriginal Family Violence Programs)

Health
- All Nations Hope
- Regina Mental Health Services, Intake Program
- Native Counselling Services (Regina Health District)
- Native Healing Centre (Regina Health District)

Addictions
- Regina Native Youth Treatment Centre
- Métis Addiction Council of Saskatchewan – inpatient and outpatient addiction counselling service in Regina

Homelessness
- AMAN House Inc. (Healing through Christ)

Housing
- Silver Sage Housing Corporation
- Wichihik Iskwewak Safe House, Inc. (WISH)

Cultural Support
- Indian Métis Christian Fellowship
- Treaty Four Urban Services Inc., The Gathering Place
- Regina Friendship Centre

Other
- Chilli for Children

Family
- Aboriginal Family Services Centre

Youth
- Rainbow Youth Centre
- Regina Native Youth Community Services

Corrections
- Métis Addiction Centre

WINNIPEG ABORIGINAL AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Education
- Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre – (education and training)
- Aboriginal Literacy Foundation
- Children of the Earth School – classes on Aboriginal culture with programs offered in English, Cree and Ojibway
- Aboriginal Adult Literacy Foundation Inc.
- Manitoba Indian Education Association
- Fresh Start Program – an educational program for Aboriginal young adults from 18 to 29 years old which offers the opportunity to obtain high school credits, the General Equivalency Diploma (GED), receive training and gain full time employment
- Anokiiwin Training Institute

Training
- Urban Circle Training Centre (employment and training) funded by the Government of Manitoba and the Government of Canada
- Red River College delivers Manitoba's Neighbourhoods Alive! Initiative
- Urban Circle Training Centre delivers Manitoba's Neighbourhoods Alive! initiative

Employment
- Centre For Aboriginal Human Resource Development – employment services (delivery of CAHRD)
- Anishinaabe Oway-Ishi – Aboriginal youth employment preparation and placement program
- Partners for Careers – education, training and employment services, funded by the Government of Manitoba and HRDC
- Aboriginal Employment Information Centre, Partners for Careers

Economic Development
- Aboriginal Business Development Centre

Family Violence
- Elizabeth Hill Counselling Centre – therapy services for Aboriginal children (ages 5 to 12) who have been exposed to violence and are experiencing emotional and behavioural problems.
- Native Women's Transition Centre - provides safe housing for Aboriginal women and their children, but is not a crisis shelter.

Childcare
- Aboriginal Health & Wellness Centre of Winnipeg – delivery of Aboriginal Head Start

Health
- Aboriginal Services – Health Sciences Centre
- Aboriginal Health & Wellness Centre of Winnipeg – traditional healing integration, Abinotci Mino-Ayawin program (children's healing), FAS/E services, Men's Healing & Wellness Program
- National Aboriginal Diabetes Association
- Manitoba Aboriginal AIDS Task Force (Nine Circles Community Health Centre)
- St. Boniface General Hospital – Aboriginal Services, Services in four dialects
- Nor'West Co-op Community Health Centre – Aboriginal Health Program and family support

Housing
- Aiyawin Corporation – provides affordable housing to Aboriginal families
- Kekinan Centre – provides subsidised housing for Aboriginal seniors aged 55 and over

Justice
- Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre – casework services
- Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg, Manitoba Justice and the Federal Aboriginal Justice Directorate operate Aboriginal Ganootamaage Justice Services of Winnipeg (AGJSOW) (Winnipeg)
- Aboriginal Court Work Program
- Legal Aid Manitoba – criminal and family law with Aboriginal concepts of justice

Cultural Support
- Aboriginal Services - Health Sciences Centre – Aboriginal language services, cultural support programs
- Aboriginal Centre of Winnipeg Inc. – promotes the social, educational and entrepreneurial growth of Aboriginal people in Winnipeg
- Urban Shaman – Contemporary Aboriginal Art Centre
- Indian and Métis Friendship Centre of Winnipeg
- Manitoba Association for Native Languages
- Aboriginal Languages of Manitoba – Research, language classes, workshops, translation, language books
- Canadian Plains Gallery – workshops in pottery, carving, painting on stone, paper or canvas, dance, music, leather and beadwork, and native languages (Cree or Ojibway)
- Manitoba Métis Federation
- Partners for Careers is funded by the Government of Manitoba and HRDC and produces the "Guide to Winnipeg for Aboriginal Newcomers"

Other
- CESO Aboriginal Services – not-for-profit, Aboriginal or volunteer business advisors with experience in more than 150 professional, management and technical areas. Experience in assisting Aboriginal communities, band councils, Métis & Inuit communities, tribal councils, women's groups, youth groups and urban organizations
- Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg
- Original Women's Network
- Andrews Street Family Centre – funded by the Aboriginal Healing Foundation
- Kateri Tekak with a Parish – Aboriginal Catholic Church, offering a youth group, Better Fathering Program, Christian Initiation, marriage and baptism preparation course, a music group and a liturgy group

Family
- Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre – Family Services Program
- Elizabeth Hill Counselling Centre – Aboriginal Parent-Child Group Program
- New Directions For Children, Youth And Families Project Opikihiwawin: support for families who have adopted or fostered Aboriginal children
- Indian Family Centre

Youth
- Winnipeg Native Alliance – Aboriginal youth outreach programs and urban sports camp
- Community Learning and Youth Programs – Partners for Careers
- Project Neecheewan – residential treatment facilities for Aboriginal youth

Corrections
- Aboriginal Ganootamaage Justice Services of Winnipeg - Alternative Sentencing and Healing Program

Linking Policy to People

Since 1971, Canada West Foundation has provided citizens and policy makers with non-partisan, non-ideological research on a wide range of issues of critical importance to western Canadians. The continuation of our programs depends upon the support of individuals, corporations, and granting foundations. We encourage all who believe in our mission to become Friends of Canada West and thereby ensure that our initiatives continue to have maximum impact.

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